shortfall in Coast Guard Organisation

2346. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH;
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of shortfall of ships, aircraft, shore infrastructure and manpower in the Coast Guard Organisation;

(b) since when this shortfall is continuing and what are the reasons for not making up the shortfall;

(c) how far the Coast Guard Organisation is hanlicapped in carrying out their normal activities due to this shortfall;

(d) what are the details of the force level projected for acquisition in the Coast Guard Development plan and how much of it has already been acquired;

(e) what are the details of activities of CGO in apprehending the smugglers engaged in smuggling of arms and ammunition in the country particularly in coastal areas; and

(f) what is the number and names of persons apprehended by CGO and quantity of arms and ammunition recovered from them during each of the last three years and so far in 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Coast Guard is a young Force which was created in 1978 and is in the process of being built up on progressive basis by formulating five year development plans. The build up of the Force keeps in the view the availability of funds commensurate with the assigned tasks. Since the Force is being built up progressively, the shortfall cannot be quantified at this stage of its growth.

(d) During the plan period 1992—97. 3 offshore vessels, 3 Fast Patrol vessels, 16 Interceptor Boats, 6 Dornier aircrafts and 5 helicopters are proposed to be inducted into the Coast Guard. Of this orders for procurement of 3 Fast Patrol Vessels have been placed on a public Sector Undertaking and 3 helicopters have been acquired.

(e) and (f) Coast Guard maintains extensive surveillance in the Coastal areas against smuggling activities. Daily patrolling is also undertaken in sensitive areas. However, there has been no apprehension of any smuggler or seizure of arms and ammunition so far.

पाकिस्तान में कैद भारतीय सैनिक

2347. **श्री अजीत जोगी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान की जेलों में इस समय कुल कितने भारतीय सैनिक कैद हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके आश्रितों को कोई सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इस समय लापता 54 रक्षा कार्मिक पाकिस्तान की हिरासत में हैं।

(ख) और (ग) लापता कार्मिकों को मृत मान लिया जाता है तथा उनके परिवारों को उदारीकृत पेंशन संबंधी लाभ दिए जाते हैं, जिनमें उदारीकृत परिवार पेंशन, परिवार उपदान, संतान भत्ता और बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा भत्ता सम्मिलित है।

Army Hospitals in Gujarat

2348. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the places in Gujarat where Army Hospital have been set up for the welafre of the Army Staff;

(b) whether all the facilities are being provided to them by Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to set up new Army Hospitals with all facilities in the State in near future; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In Gujarat Military Hospitals are located at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhuj, Dharendhera and Jamnagar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and e) There is at present neither any requirement nor any proposal to establish any new Military Hospitals in Gujarat State.

Delay in CCA and missile development projects

2349. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Project has been much delayed and India's Integrated Guided Missile Development (IGMDP) is also much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are proposing a tie-up with some foreign companies in this field;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when Government expect the first roll-out of LCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) There has been some delay in LCA programme me due to the following reasons:—

(i) Technology gaps arising from absence of a major aircraft development programme in the period 1960—80.

(ii) Inadequate infrastructure.

(iii) Delays due to export clearance procedures in procurement of items from abroad.

(iv) Revision of development strategy with emphasis on higher indigenous content due to resource crunch.

The IGMDP comprising of five projects was sanctioned in 1983 with overall Probable Date of Completion (PDC) of 12 years. PRITHVI AND TRISHUL missiles will enter production within this time frame. Development of AKASH and NAG missiles will be completed by 1995-96 after which these missiles will undergo usor trials and production. Technology Demonstration project AGNI has been completed after successful flight trials. There has been marginal delay due to export embargoes on certain critical components/materials, by western countries under Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which have been now developed indigenously.

(c) and (d) Preliminary discussions with three foreign aerospace companies are in progress for co-production of LCA. No concrete offers have yet emerged. Any proposal which may emerge from these discussions would be considered if it is useful in producing global cost effective systems. However, there is no proposal for any tie-up with foreign companies for IGMDP.

(e) The first technology demonstrator LCA is likely to roll-out in February 1995, leading to first LCA flight in June 1996. When deployed in 2003, the LCA will be most cost-effective state-of-the-art aircraft of its class.